

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 29, 1914

NUMBER 9

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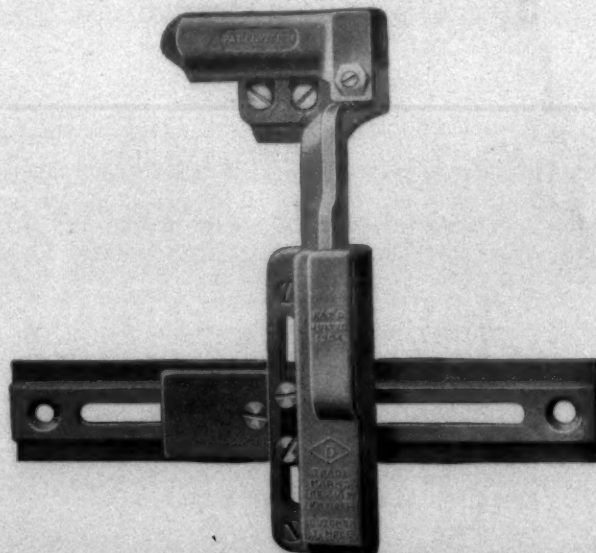
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COTTON GOODS IN JAPAN

From report of Commercial Agent, W. A. Graham Clark

Raw cotton is by far the most important article in the import trade of Japan. For the 10 years 1901 to 1910, inclusive, the total imports into Japan amounted to \$1,948,436, and of this raw cotton accounted for \$473,124,906, or 24.28 per cent. Of total imports in 1911, amounting to \$255,875,241, raw cotton accounted for \$73,097,741, or 28.57 per cent; while of the \$308,258,154 imports in 1912 raw cotton accounted for \$100,010,453, or 32.44 per cent. The import trade of Japan is rapidly increasing, but the raw cotton imports have been increasing still faster, and they tend to form a still larger proportion of the total.

In number of cotton-spinning spindles Japan ranks ninth among the nations of the world, being surpassed by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Russia, France, India, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. In the total consumption of cotton, however, Japan ranks sixth, being surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, India, and Russia, in the order named. In the amount of cotton consumed per spindle per year Japan ranks first, with India a poor second. In Japan the spindles are nearly all ring spindles working on coarse counts, and they are operated day and night; hence more cotton is required per spindle than in other countries. Japan is the only country that makes a regular practice of running its cotton mills day and night.

The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association reports showed 2,099,764 spindles at the end of 1910, and 2,170,796 at the end of 1911; they also showed the actual consumption of raw cotton by the mills during 1911 to have been 64,704,579 kwan, which is equivalent to 534,912,755 pounds. The daily average number of spindles in operation in 1911, as ascertained by the Japanese Government, was 1,901,290. Dividing the total cotton consumed by the average spindles in operation, which is preferable to using the total spindles listed at the end of the year, gives the actual consumption per working spindle in Japan in 1911 as 281 pounds. The amount varies, but it averages over half a bale of cotton per year per spindle, while the consumption in British India, which comes next, averages only about a quarter of a bale per spindle annually; the difference between the two is due mainly to the number of hours worked. The minimum amount of cotton required per spin-

dle is reached in England, with some 45 pounds per year, and in Switzerland, with some 38 pounds. These countries not only work shorter hours on much finer yarns, but most of their yarns are spun on the slower-producing mule spindle. Japan has less than a third the number of spindles there are in France, yet it consumes a larger amount of raw cotton.

The great bulk of the cotton imported into Japan is ginned, but a small amount is imported in the seed from French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, and China. The seed from foreign, Korean, and Japanese cotton ginned in Japan is used in local oil mills. Osaka is the principal center of this industry, and the oil mills, though small, are increasing. Besides the seed from cotton ginned in Chosen, they are importing larger amounts of cotton seed from China.

The average value of the American cotton imported in 1912 was only two-tenths of 1 cent per pound above that of the Indian. Usually the difference is much more; in 1911, for example, the American cotton averaged 15.22, the Indian 13.8, and the Chinese 11.5 cents per pound; in 1910 the American averaged 14.55, the Indian 12.3, and the Chinese 11.37 cents. The record amount taken from the United States in 1912 was due to the low price for American cotton, which dropped with the bumper crop of 1911 until the usual proportion between it and the price for Indian was lost.

The year 1912 marks the record as to both total weight and value for cotton imported into Japan. The table following shows the imports of raw cotton, ginned and unginned, for the years 1880 to 1912, inclusive, according to official Japanese statistics.

The first three cotton mills in Japan, which commenced operations in 1866, 1871, and 1872, respectively, started working with local cotton, but in the seventies they began to import small amounts from China and Korea. The first importation from India was in 1884, and the first purchase of American cotton consisted of a sample bale of 415 kin (549 pounds) imported in 1886. From the beginning of the import trade up to 1896 Chinese cotton predominated, but since then India has furnished the largest proportion of the imports, with the exception of the years 1900 and 1904, when, for causes hereinafter explained, the importation of Indian cotton was

temporarily curtailed. Imports of American cotton increased steadily up to and including 1900, but a sharp increase in price that year caused a drop in the imports in 1901. Since then purchases of American cotton have fluctuated largely, according to the price at which it was offered in competition with Indian. The imports and consumption of raw cotton in 1912 reached the highest figures ever attained, favorable prices causing the purchases of American as well as Indian cotton to break the record, and the imports of American fiber were double those of the preceding year. Owing to internal troubles in China and other causes Chinese cotton did not share in this increase in demand.

On July 1, 1894, the export duty on cotton yarn was removed and in 1896 the import duty of 5 per cent on raw cotton was taken off. These two incidents were of great importance, as they aided the export trade in yarn and enabled the mills to get their raw material cheaper, thus increasing the imports of cotton and the general prosperity of the industry. The effect of booms, periods of depression, changes in the monetary standard, and the customs tariff on the import of raw cotton will be noted later.

Value of Japanese Currency.

Since 1897 Japanese money has been on a gold basis, with the yen stable at a value equivalent to \$0.498 United States currency.

The imports of raw cotton into Japan in various years have had the following value: 1880, \$142,384; 1890, \$4,689,144; 1900, \$29,616,871; 1910, \$79,292,460; 1911, \$73,097,741; 1912, \$100,010,453.

The total weight of ginned and unginned cotton increased from 1,461,156 kin (1,932,773 pounds) in 1880 to 68,971,545 pounds in 1890 and to 344,889,527 pounds in 1900; in 1910 it reached 655,194,304 pounds and in 1912 the record of 803,811,614 pounds.

In 1910 Korea was annexed to Japan and it is now officially designated as Chosen. Imports from Chosen to the mainland of Japan were not included in the official totals for 1911 and 1912 and the items in the foregoing table were therefore left blank. Supplementary statistics show that the imports of unginned cotton from Chosen into Japan in 1911 amounted to 344,200 kin, valued at 30,767 yen, and of ginned cotton, 1,208,400 kin, valued at 289,338 yen. In 1912 the imports of unginned cotton from Chosen were 930,400 kin, valued at 86,412

yen, and of ginned cotton, 1,373,300 kin, valued at 337,383 yen.

With the advent of better cotton from abroad the cultivation of cotton in Japan began to decline and today the home crop is negligible.

The area in cotton has decreased from 241,274 acres in 1887 to 6,860 acres in 1911, while the production of lint has decreased from the minimum, so far as recorded, of 123,391 bales in 1887 to only 4,029 bales in 1911. The home production of cotton was possibly larger in the past, as for centuries there has been a considerable amount of hand spinning and weaving of cotton in Japan, but there are no accurate records prior to 1884.

Cotton growing was originally introduced into Japan from China. The local cotton is similar in its characteristics to Chinese, but usually it is slightly harsher, coarser, and short-stapled, and not fit for counts much above 12s. The first cotton mills in Japan used Japanese cotton, but the quantity as well as the quality being deficient, the importation of foreign cotton was started and today practically no Japanese cotton is used by the mills. The few thousand bales raised are used locally; some is spun and woven by hand and some is used for wadding quilts, etc.

The figures for 1887 show the largest areas under cotton in the Provinces of Aichi, Osaka, Ibaraki, Okayama, Hyogo, and Hiroshima, in the order stated. The 1911 figures show the largest cotton areas in Tottori, Niigata, Ibaraki, Hiroshima, Chiba, Shimane, and Saga, in the order named. The 1911 figures show that cotton was raised in 41 different Provinces, but some of these had less than a dozen acres to their credit, the total for the whole country being only 6,860 acres.

When Japanese mills began to increase and local cotton no longer sufficed for their needs, China was naturally the first country to which they looked for a supply. The importation of Chinese cotton gradually increased from its beginning in the seventies up to 1890, when the severe trade depression under which Japanese mills were struggling for existence caused a sudden curtailment in imports. During the next five years the imports again increased steadily, but the price of the Chinese fiber was rising with the increasing demand from mills established in China; moreover, the Chinese cotton was badly ginned and

(Continued on Page 15.)

Foreign Textile Trade During the War

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The danger to the Lancashire cotton industry is now becoming acute, yet nothing particular is being done to meet it. Our Manchester market reporter writes to-day that the cotton markets act as though they expected a natural resumption of demand in the present circumstances, but it does not appear that there is any chance of it." There certainly is no chance of it as things are being managed now. Here we are, with German competition removed from all neutral markets of any importance, and with an abundance of cheap cotton available in the Southern States, and yet we find mills closing, one after the other because they cannot get orders. It is true that there are monetary difficulties in arranging business in some quarters, that transit expenses are rather heavy, and that all our foreign customers are more or less crippled by the indirect results of the war, but there is something beyond all these things which accounts for the cessation of demand. That something, we think, is largely within the control of the cotton world. It may be difficult to find exactly what it is, but it must be searched for without delay. The matter is vital alike to our manufacturers and our operatives."

All the manufacturers of the Huddersfield woolen district are still very busily engaged upon Government work, and in many cases not only is machinery run all the 24 hours each week day, but on Sundays as well. There is no doubt that Huddersfield has received a good share of the million and a half yards of khaki cloth which the War Office has ordered in the West Riding. In addition, several firms are making light blue-gray cloth for the French troops, while others are executing contracts for shirts and blankets for the British forces. In some departments of the factories, notably the teasing and felling sheds, many more operatives could be employed if they were available. Several manufacturers have been requested to undertake carding and spinning for firms outside the district, but they have been unable to do so. The present activity will continue until Christmas, and as to what will happen after then manufacturers are not despondent. Already there are distinct signs of revival in the home trade, and there is a confident feeling that when the contracts now on hand have been completed business will have greatly improved. There are also good prospects in the shipping branch, especially so far as the colonies are concerned. Manufacturers' profits have been reduced to a very narrow margin, and this must continue until there is a greater demand for fancy fabrics. Financially the district has suffered very severely, it being estimated that fully three-quarters of a million sterling is owing to Huddersfield firms by German and Austrian houses. The overcoating trade is quiet, colder weather being needed to give it a spurt. There

is a demand for heavy overcoatings for the British forces, but it is not every manufacturer who can produce these heavily milled cloths. Medium and low crossbred wools are in great request, and prices continue to advance. On the other hand, very few merinos are passing into consumption.

On the German industry in colored cotton and half-woolen goods, a contributor of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says:

The war has reduced the home part of the consumption to about solutely stagnant. Stocks in India a third of the normal—that is, to about a sixth of the total production; the foreign consumption has, however, declined very much more, because the principal market (Great Britain) is entirely closed, while the export to South America, Canada and the Orient has also almost entirely ceased. There thus remains only the small home demand and the small export to Italy and Scandinavia. Even this is considerably hindered by the present export control measures. Business might have been still done with the East, but this is forbidden in view of the financial crisis which exists in Turkey and the Balkan States. The production of goods had to be restricted accordingly, and considerably more than is effected by the calling up of workmen for military service. The business in the raw materials is likewise disturbed, particularly in those raw and half-manufactured materials which it has hitherto only been possible to draw from England, but for which we are trying to get a regular manufacture in Germany. For the rest, a business that is well founded financially can stand even the present position, on condition that it does not last too long.

The greatest exertions are now being made by the manufacturers of Dewsbury woollens in the Dewsbury and Batley district and the people they employ to comply with the request of the War Office for the earliest possible delivery of khaki, not only for the troops in the fighting line, but for the still larger body of men lately enlisted in Lord Kitchener's army, who are at various selected stations in the United Kingdom undergoing training. All the factories engaged in the production of that cloth, and those doing similar work for the navy are working hours overtime, both male and female operatives. In some cases cases double shifts are being worked by the men. The factory acts, always as a rule so well observed, are ignored as to the regulation of hours, etc., and with official approval, and the result is the daily production of an immense number of pieces. In this activity, and not to a less degree, Birstall shares, so does Morley, though hardly to the same extent; but any lessening in the particular output of khaki is made up by the orders in hand for other textiles. In Hackmondwike there is more cloth being produced and dyed than for a long time past, and there is still more activity at

Ravensthorpe. The home trade, and the export branch to a rather less extent, are both in a fairly healthy condition, and it is confidently expected that when the "khaki and blue" orders, for the War Office and the Admiralty, respectively, are completed there will be a good average business to be done in tweeds and serges, as well as in other cheap and good usable fabrics. The blanket trade of Dewsbury, Mirfield, Savile Town, Earlsheaton, Batley and Dewsbury Moor is booming. Sovereign grays for the troops and for the thousands upon thousands of recruits are being produced in enormous numbers, and one of the common sights in the first-named town (the center of the industry) is the many wagon loads of bales of blankets on their way to one of the four railway stations for quick dispatch to one or other of the places ordered by the War Office. The ordinary white blanket trade, which usually at this time of the year begins to be so brisk, is very slack, the reason being that the looms are filled with the blankets for our soldiers on the Continent and at home. South African orders for colored blankets required for the natives are held over for the present to allow of the quick fulfillment of the Government orders. There is no change of any moment to report of the Spen Valley and Dewsbury carpet trade, and a dull winter season is not unexpected. Yarn spinners remain dull. In consequence of the receipt of Government orders by some of the Liversedge flannel manufacturers there is a full average amount of business doing. The Dewsbury raw material market is in a somewhat excited state, for prices rule high and at the Wednesday's sales were rather unsettled. For light colored Dutch and Scandinavian stockings there was keen competition. More goods of a similar class, whether home, colonial or foreign, are urgently wanted. Dyers are fully employed and many of them working over hours.

The question of what measures are possible to revive the cotton trade and ameliorate the stagnation caused by the war does not receive positive answers from many men engaged in the trade, says the "Manchester Guardian." Spinners and manufacturers agree about the desirability of reopening the Liverpool cotton market, and merchants take the same view, but with the addition of the warning that free access to cheap cotton will by no means solve all Lancashire's difficulties. Cheap cotton now would give certain spinners a great opportunity, and others would no doubt be disposed to work to stock if the raw material could be had on favorable terms.

This would be something gained, and partially it would keep machinery running. There would remain, however, a large amount of unemployment or very short time for which, if there is no commercial remedy, there would have to be relief in one for or another. Before

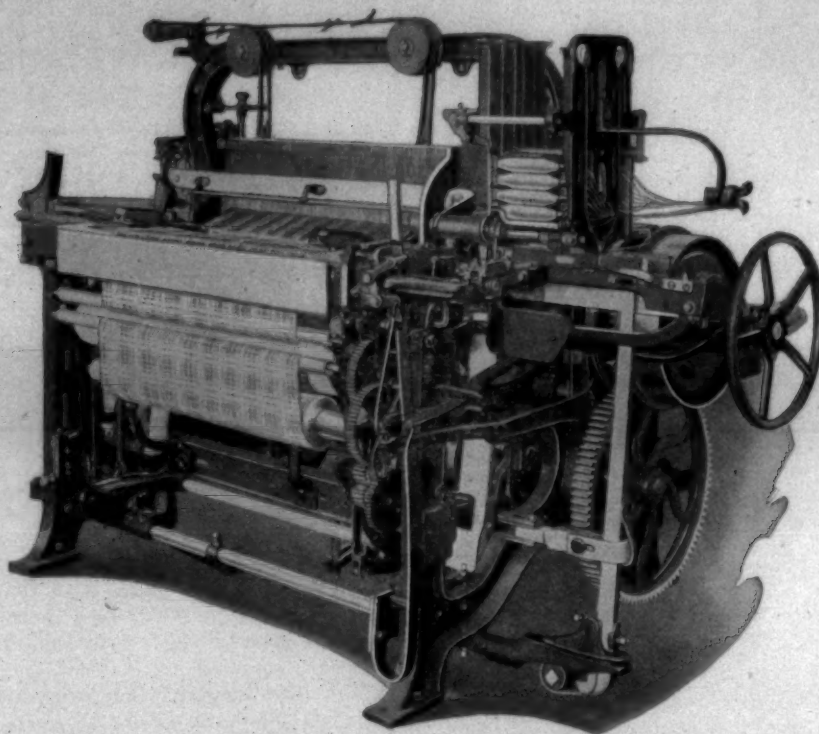
the war broke out it was clear that the cotton trade had to face a slump, and organized short time had been approved. It is therefore recognized that the present problem has two aspects, and that if the difficulties of the war could all be removed there would still be a bad time to pass through.

The war, of course, is mainly responsible for the circumstances which have caused raw cotton to be held up and for the virtual block which Liverpool represents at this moment in the supply line from America. In the world's markets—and here India is the pre-eminent example—the effect of the war has been to make a sluggish trade abate much larger than at the corresponding periods in recent years, and merchants who speak with authority say that, altogether apart from the consequences of the war, the Indian market ought to have two or three months' rest. The war's aggravation of the already sufficient complexities of the situation is due in part to the dislocation of India's export trade. India, like Great Britain, finds that her enemies were formerly among her best customers, and with valuable exports cut off she has less ability to take imports. The exploits of the Emden, disconcerting though they were to shippers, were a minor accentuation of the trouble. When the Indian market returns to the normal there will be better times in Lancashire. Meanwhile there is a strong body of opinion which disapproves of artificial methods for supporting the trade.

Both a prominent member of a Manchester shipping firm trading largely with India and China, who was seen yesterday by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian," and a spinner connected with several mills in Oldham, agreed that the trouble facing the cotton trade is due to more serious causes than any arising out of the operations of the Liverpool Exchange. Mills would have to be closed, they said, because of a virtual cessation of demand in the world's most important markets, and they did not consider that even the most considerable decline in the price of cotton would appreciably affect the demand which the markets could at present make.

It was pointed out by the shipper that the Eastern markets were so dislocated that they were not in a position to make any effective demand for cotton goods. The normal machinery of their commerce was out of order; almost the whole of their export trade to the Continent of Europe was stopped, and the essential character of foreign trade as barter appeared in their consequent inability to demand imports. Our trade to the East was in fact confined to the working off of old orders. Another consideration was that the Eastern markets had lately been very well supplied—perhaps to a slight extent oversupplied—and they had now no urgent need to buy, even if they could make their demand effective. No doubt spinners would complain of the fictitious

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price for cotton created in Liverpool, but merchants generally would say, he thought, that it did not matter; it was no use worrying about the price of cotton if there was no demand which it prevented the mills from supplying. They would also say it was not advisable to spoil the general situation of markets in which there were large Manchester interests by sending goods (for which there was no natural demand) at a lower rate than those already on order.

Personally he did not think many more orders would come from the East, even if Liverpool prices came down to the level of America, or even lower; and merchants here were not likely to encourage more buying for some time. If Liverpool's action in keeping up an artificial price were continued indefinitely it would, of course, become serious; if demand were re-established it might mean a loss of Lancashire trade, but at present it was too early to discuss the matter. Liverpool's action was not at present keeping any mills slack which would otherwise be working, and, on the other hand, it might be safeguarding very large interests.

Two circulars from Noel, Murray & Co., of Shanghai, arrive together. In that of August 27 an extract is given from a Japanese paper, and it appears that Japan, too, means to extend its commerce at the expense of competitors who are otherwise engaged. The imports of cotton goods to China are quoted with the comment that "now that her com-

petitors lack means of transport and have to pay much higher freight and insurance, it should not be difficult for Japan to effect a great change in these figures." We think that our difficulties are exaggerated, and perhaps this appears in Noel-Murray's expectation of substantial advances in price of Shanghai stocks; probably they had not yet realized that we are ready to supply anything that our customers want. The circular of September 3 says: "Very perceptibly the great commercial machinery of this country is slowing down, but it is by no means likely that it will stop altogether. The main difficulty, of course, is the financial one, but hopes are being held out of an adjustment being arrived at in England within the next few weeks, when business may be got going and confidence to some extent restored."

Journal of Commerce.

Richard-Hinds Light Running Rolls For Spinning Frames.

The cotton fibers passing through the drawing rolls of the spinning frame are slid over and drawn past one another by the action of the rolls. If, therefore, the overlaps of the fibers are slight, or all the fibers are not equally drawn, thin places and necessarily weak places develop in the yarn. The longest fibers in the roving being drawn, are the ones that are acted upon first by the drawing rolls and remain longest under them. Therefore, they are subjected to a greater draft and

consequently are laid longitudinally in the yarn earlier than the fibers which are shorter, consequently the latter tend to move towards the outside of the sliver and are thus placed in a position in which they can be twisted around the core of the longer fibers as the twist is introduced. But owing to their imperfect development and consequently shorter length, they do not fully twist in, and the result is a yarn with a very hairy or oozy appearance. The extent to which this exists varies with the cotton being used, but it is present in all yarns to a greater or less degree. It is the object of all spinners to produce a cylindrical yarn of equal diameter throughout, and containing at any point the same number of fibers in the cross section, as everything else being equal, the strongest yarn has the greatest number of fibers in its cross section. This fact can easily be seen; the longer fibers coming under the action of the drawing rolls first, with the rolls spread in the ordinary fashion causes thin places, which means weak yarn. The cause of this is, that the shorter fibers coming along haphazard are not drawn properly, the long fibers being drawn away from them. Now, with the introduction of the "Richards-Hinds Tube Roll," the above mentioned causes for weak yarn are materially reduced, because with these rolls on lever weighted frames, no spreading of rolls is necessary. The rolls are set "bang up," which is usually one inch (1") from center to center. It is, therefore, clear-

ly shown, that "all" the fibers in the cross section being drawn are properly drafted, the short as well as the long. The shorter fibers cannot be properly taken care of with the ordinary spread of rolls, while with the Richards-Hinds Roll, it is obvious that the shorter fibers are kept in line better and are twisted in the yarn more so than with the rolls spread, which causes a haphazard draft for the short fibers and necessarily a yarn with more thin places.

The Richards-Hinds roll will assist to solve the "help" question in spinning rooms, because with the introduction of the rolls, the spinning is very much improved. Some of the mills running these rolls have reported 30 per cent less breakage. Examine your yarn carefully when it breaks in the spinning room, and you will find that most of your ends that break are broken at the "traveler" and you will invariably find a thin place. In fact, there seems to be from one-half to two-thirds of the usual number of fibers in the cross section leading to where it broke. Many of these ends can be saved because, with your rolls "bang up" you are getting an increased amount of fibers in the cross section that is being drawn. You are also getting all there is "in" the cotton.

For further particulars, write the Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.

Preparatory Tests for Pure Fabric Bill

In reporting favorably upon the bill (Senate 646), providing for the labeling and tagging of all fabrics and articles of clothing intended for sale, which enter into interstate commerce, the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate made public the information it had received on the subject from the Department of Agriculture. The committee says:

"This bill after its introduction was referred to the Department of Agriculture for its opinion thereon and views as to the need thereof and feasibility of its enforcement. It approves the principle thereof and believes that it is enforceable. Nearly all of the amendments recommended were suggested by the Department of Agriculture, which has taken an active interest in the bill and furnished much valuable information in relation thereto. The Department of Agriculture has been for a number of years experimenting with chemicals and other tests upon the detection of the comparison of fabrics and declares that it may be successfully done. Its experiments were largely of a practical nature with a view to determining if blankets and clothing furnished the War Department by contractors are true to specifications and whether pure goods or adulterated and an attempted imposition. In this way the Department of Agriculture has been of great aid to the War Department in the way of securing goods as contracted for. Other experiments have been made in other lines with a view to obtaining information valuable to the people of the country."

In reply to a request from Senator Meyers for information concerning methods of examination of fabrics, the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, of the Department of Agriculture, stated:

"The methods used are such as are well recognized by textile experts, and consist of chemical, microchemical, and microscopical tests. The more important of these tests, stated with as little technicality as possible, are the following:

Proportions in Mixtures of Animal and Vegetable Fibres Are Easily Determined.

"The animal fibers, such as wool and silk, are of such distinctively different composition from those of vegetable origin, that it is a comparatively easy matter to use a chemical solvent which will dissolve the animal fibers, leaving the others intact behind. The weight of a portion of the original goods is first determined and after treatment the weight is again determined, from which data the percentage is easily obtained. Again, many fabrics are woven from yarns composed of only one kind of fibers, as, for example, many fabrics have cotton warp and wool or silk filling, or vice versa. Cotton and linen towels are frequently made with a cotton yarn for filling and linen for the warp and woven in such a manner that the linen mostly comes on the outside to give greater absorbent power. In all such cases, the different threads are unraveled, and the per-

centage of each is very accurately determined.

"The kind of fibers of which the threads themselves are composed is determined largely by microscopical means. Thus, wool has a fiber with markings very different from silk and cotton has a somewhat flat, a cylindrical fiber with cross lines. Artificial silk has an appearance similar to coarse silk fibres, but because of being of very different composition a micro-chemical test for silk will show the difference. Shoddy is made from wool fibers which have been previously used in another fabric. The fibers under the microscope have a broken appearance, and the characteristic scales on the fibers have been in whole or in part worn away, giving the fibers a much smoother appearance than usual. There is usually apparent the fact that different kinds of dyes have been used as shown by micro-chemical tests.

"Goods are not infrequently heavily sized. This is sometimes done with fraudulent intent, for it gives the goods the effect of having a greater body; but as the material used is most frequently simply a starch preparation, it is removed the first time the fabric is washed.

"Another form of adulteration is seen in the 'loading' of silks. The silk is sometimes so loaded that the loading weighs much more than the original silk. It frequently results in making the fibers so brittle that the goods soon crack and are ruined. Much of the loading used is of a mineral character so that by burning a weighted piece of cloth the amount of ash less the normal amount of ash in silk gives the amount of loading.

Results Obtained in Testing Various Samples of Fabrics.

"Much of the work of the bureau on the line of fabrics has been in examining and testing out samples for the various departments of the Government, and it may be that some of the best examples can be gleaned from these cases:

"Case No. 1—A ribbon was sent in by one of the departments which stated it was supposed to be all silk. An examination showed the warp to be silk and the filling cotton. By percentage, only 30 per cent of the sample was silk.

"Case No. 2—A contract sample of ribbon contained 33 per cent of silk. One delivery sample had only 21.3 per cent silk.

"Case No. 3—This was a group of glass toweling samples, bought as indicated below. . . . Four of the toweling samples were sold as 'all linen.' Three of these were so found except for a few colored threads, but the fourth was found to have a linen filling with warp and colored threads of cotton.

"Case No. 4—Contract for certain blankets specified a certain percentage of wool. The amount of wool in some cases was only 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the amount required, while in other cases it exceeded the requirements. Such cases emphasize the fact that dealers are often in the dark as to the actual composition of the goods they

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST **Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**

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M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

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Washington, D. C.

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T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.
 LOWELL, MASS.

Southern Office

Independence Bldg., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Northern Office

Marshall Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

are offering for sale.

"Case No. 5—A pair of trousers bought for all wool after being worn a short time showed the wool facing to be wearing off, exposing a cotton core to the yarn.

"Case No. 6—This was one of the most interesting, and came from the Postoffice Department. Complaints had been lodged with that department against a certain mail order house. One sample sent in was an overcoat sold by mail as all wool. An examination showed it to be mungo, in which about 20 per cent of cotton had been used. A short time later a suit of clothes was sent in, and an examination showed this also to have considerable cotton. As a result of these tests, the Postoffice Department notified the firm that unless they made their goods to conform to their advertised claims a fraud order would be issued, to which the firm replied that they would comply with the order.

"Case No. 7—The specifications on a certain grade of flannel called for all wool. The sample submitted by one bidder had only about 50 per cent of wool present, the rest being cotton."

Knowledge as to Length of Fiber of More Importance to the Public.

In a letter to Senator Myers on this subject, the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry stated:

"With reference to your question regarding the use of cotton in mixed fabrics, I would say that this does not represent the most serious danger to the consuming public. Such mixtures are easily detected either by direct inspection with a

lens or by chemical means. But fabrics of 'pure cotton' may be made of such inferior fiber as to be of little or no use.

"The protection that the public needs with reference to cotton would not be furnished by preventing mixture of fibers, but would need to guard against the substitution of short, inferior fiber in fabrics that should be made of long-staple cotton. There is no agricultural reason why an adequate supply of long-staple cotton should not be grown. The present careless methods of cotton farming are very largely the result of a commercial development which conflicts with the interests of the consumer as well as those of the producer.

"The simplest and most effective way to supply the public with the needed protection in the case of cotton would be to require that fabrics and other cotton manufactures carry marks or labels certifying the length of the staple of which they are made. On account of the high correlation of this factor with other desirable qualities a simple certification of length would remove a very large part of the temptation to use inferior fiber. The only standard that it would be necessary to establish in the enforcement of such a law would be to determine what percentage of fiber of a given length would be required to justify a certification of that length of that fiber for the fabric as a whole.

"Whether a similar standard of length could be applied to the same advantage to wool I am unable to state, but at least it would afford

a means of discouraging the use of short pieces of wool fiber, the material that is usually employed in shoddy goods and that has to be combined with cotton to give the fabric an appearance of strength.

"The substitution of the inferior material is made possible in both cases by the improvement of textile machinery. In former decades the public had a measure of protection against inferior cotton from the fact that good staples were required for all of the finer fabrics, but better machines made it possible to spin finer threads of shorter and weaker fiber, until it has become quite impossible for the purchaser to judge of the strength or durability of a cotton fabric.

"The substitution of inferior fiber has been so gradual that the individual manufacturer can hardly be considered responsible, but the results of the system are very injurious to agriculture and very costly to the consuming public. To place the purchaser again in the position to discriminate against inferior cotton would be a most important economic reform."

In conclusion, the report states: "A number of samples and illustrations of the work conducted by the Department of Agriculture were submitted to prove the work provided for in the bill is practicable and feasible.

Imposition is Said to Have Reached Enormous Proportions.

"The imposition practiced upon the public by palming off upon and selling to the public mixed and shoddy goods under the claim that

they are pure goods and obtaining therefor pure goods prices has reached enormous proportions, and it is one of the great economical evils and dishonest practices of this age. The people of this country are being constantly defrauded through the putting on the market of misrepresented fabrics and articles of clothing. Manufacturers of any fabric or article made therefrom, should be required to state on labels attached to their products, whether such products are pure or adulterated.

"This bill would not prohibit the manufacture of fabrics that are not pure for many persons prefer to buy impure goods at low prices rather than pay more for pure goods; but it would exclude from interstate commerce articles represented to be what they are not. In most cases dealers are not to blame for the imposition practiced on their customers. The chief trouble is with the manufacturer. The dealer orders of the manufacturer and pays for something which he thinks he is getting and he in turn represents it to be such to his customer when many times it is not such, and both dealer and customer are defrauded. The trouble is at the beginning, with the manufacturer, and there is where it should be corrected.

"This bill does not prohibit the manufacture of any article; manufacturers may continue to turn out what they please, but its effect is to prohibit the sale of any article that is represented to be genuine when it

(Continued on Page 8.)

Preparatory Tests For Pure Fabric Bill.

(Continued from Page 7.)

is not; in other words, to require that fabrics be labeled so the consumer may know whether he is getting a genuine article or a counterfeit. The only way to protect a consumer is by the requirement that the manufacturer place a correct label upon the product. There is a great demand all over the country for legislation of this character.

"This bill is fashioned very much along the lines of the pure-food law, which has been of great benefit to the people. Therefore, appropriately, the execution of the provisions of the bill when it may become a law is imposed largely upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce. Should a measure of this character be enacted and enforced it would bring great benefits to the people, perhaps in time almost equal to the benefits conferred by the pure-food law. Therefore, the committee favorably recommends the bill for passage."

Provisions of the Bill and the Penalties for Violations.

The amended bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, within any Territory or the District of Columbia, to manufacture, for sale, trade, or exchange, any fabric, or article made therefrom, which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and any person who shall violate the above shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, while in each subsequent case the fine is increased to \$1,000.

Section 2 provides interstate commerce or the shipment to and from any foreign country of any fabric, or article made therefrom, intended for sale, trade or exchange, which is deemed misbranded, and suitable fines are provided for violations.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce to make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the proposed law, designating the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture to make the necessary examinations to determine whether articles are misbranded, reporting violations to the Secretary who will

certify the facts to the proper district attorney. The Bureau will also publish the results of examination of all fabrics tested under this act, stating the kind of fabric, its composition, name, and such other facts as may be deemed advisable. In this connection, only the name of the person who has misbranded the article shall be given.

The word "fabric" is considered to mean any product made by spinning, testing, knitting, weaving, or felting any animal, vegetable, or manufactured fiber of any description, or any combination of two or more of said fibers, or products by processes of manufacture. The bill is not to apply to the manufacture of paper except where paper enters into the manufacture of an article of clothing.

Goods Shall Be Marked in Plain Language Showing Fiber Used.

The bill further provides that goods shall be marked, labeled, or tagged, in plain letters and figures in the English language, accurately, with the fiber or the constituent fibers or other materials of substances of which such goods are composed in whole or in part, and if in part the relative proportion or percentage of each. A fabric will be considered as misbranded if it is not plainly marked, tagged or labeled in English with the kind of fiber which the fabric or article made therefrom is composed; or, when composed of two or more kinds of fibers, fails to state plainly and accurately the propositions of each by weight; or if the fibers have been used in whole or in part previously in another fabric or article, the mark, tag or label fails to state correctly this fact, together with the proportion by weight of such fiber; or when the weight per unit length of all fabrics in the piece is not correctly stated; or when the amount of loading or sizing is not stated; or when the mark, tag or label bears any statement or design concerning the fabric or the article made therefrom, which shall be false or misleading in any particular regarding its component parts, processes to which it has been subjected, or any other characteristics.

Grave penalties will be assessed against those defacing, mutilating, obscuring, concealing, effacing, canceling, or removing any mark tag or label, or causing or permitting the same to be done, with intent to mislead, deceive or to violate any of the provisions of the act, but

nothing in the act shall be construed as requiring the marking, tagging or labeling of any fabric or article made therefrom, not manufactured or made for sale, trade or exchange, or for the marking, tagging, or labeling of any fabric or article made therefrom not introduced or shipped into any State from any other State or from any foreign country, or not shipped to any foreign country, nor is it necessary to mark, tag, or label linings or trimmings not separate from any garment the principal constituent fabric of which is properly labeled within the meaning of this act, or as requiring the labeling of any fabric, or article which is held for sale by a recognized second-hand dealer.

English Cotton Trade Crisis.

Although we have been slow in admitting it, there now seems little further room for doubt that the cotton trade is in for one of the worst periods it has experienced for some generations back. At the time of the breaking out of hostilities on the Continent, the American cotton spinning section of the trade was undergoing an agreed policy of restricted output, which was to amount to a total of 166 1-2 hours, exclusive of holidays, between the period July 7 and September 30. At the same time, many of the weaving mills were either running short time or having extended stoppages for holidays, or were otherwise restricting their output, owing to the lack of business. According to reports received, many of the overseas markets were well or over stocked, particularly India, while the home trade was very quiet, owing possibly to the continued high price of cotton and the waiting policy adopted by buyers. It is little wonder, then, that the scare caused by the war has plunged the cotton trade into the deepest gloom, and it now appears that this trade is more badly hit than any of the other large industries of the country. At the outset of the war the Liverpool Cotton Association fixed an arbitrary and artificial price on cotton, below which it was impossible to buy in the open market. By easy stages that price has gradually been reduced to 11c, but the price in America is less. It is said that the price is being maintained at a high level in the interests of a few large holders, but the opinion is rapidly gaining ground amongst

both spinners and manufacturers that the time is now ripe for the removal of the artificial restriction and the throwing open of the market. This would possibly lead to the breakdown of many firms, but it would undoubtedly clear the air and give spinners and manufacturers an opportunity of estimating their true position. It would, moreover, create a basis for the immediate opening up of new business, and there is no gainsaying the fact that at the moment this is Lancashire's greatest need. On all hands existing contracts are quickly running out, and nothing is being placed on the order books to take their place, as buyers all seem to be sitting on the fence and waiting for the still further drop in cotton prices which they think is sooner or later inevitable. But unless some orders are quickly looked up the stoppage of both looms and spindles will speedily become so great as to cause acute distress all over the cotton-manufacturing area. The position, then, is simply this: If the cotton market is thrown open and cotton allowed to fall to its natural level, existing stocks of yarn and cloth will be so much depreciated as to cause a serious loss to the holders, and possibly involve many firms in financial difficulties; but it will then make new business possible, as the low price will allow both spinners and manufacturers a comfortable margin of profit, and will thus keep machinery moving at least on part time. If the present artificial price is maintained, then, as the present contracts are worked out, business in cottons will become stagnant, and there will perforce be a wholesale stoppage of looms and spindles. Either solution is bristling with difficulties, and there are few men indeed with a comprehensive view of the full situation who can propound a solution that is free from serious defects. — Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Hartsville Cotton Mills,

Hartsville, N. C.

W. A. Carpenter....Superintendent
W. M. Miller Carder
H. W. Storey Spinner
M. W. Hill Weaver
J. E. Marchant..... Cloth Room
L. E. Bagwell.....Master Mechanic

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Rules.

For the benefit of those who expect to take part in our December contest for the best practical article on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," we repeat the rules.

Contest Rules.

The rules which will govern the contest which we will run in December for the best practical article on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" are as follows:

(1) Articles must not be longer than three full columns.

(2) Articles must be signed with assumed named, but the real name of the writer must be known to us.

(3) The subject "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," will cover all operations from the time the yarn leaves the spinning frame until the warps are tied on the looms and weaving begun. Description of how to spin strong yarn is not part of this contest.

(4) The name of no special warp sizing preparation or of any manufacturer of sizings, etc., is to be mentioned, but this does not prohibit the writers from stating what raw products or ingredients have been found the most desirable by them.

(5) Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two papers are of equal merit the first received shall be given their decision.

(6) No articles received later than Dec. 15th, 1914, will be considered in the contest.

(7) The judges will be instructed to throw out any articles containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on this subject.

(8) The contest will be decided by seven practical men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(9) The prizes will be \$10 for best article and \$5.00 for second best article.

(10) After the contest the articles will be printed in book form and two copies given to each man who contributed an article.

Wants Proper Warp and Filling.

Editor:

Please publish the following questions on your discussion page:

What is the proper warp and filling in 56x40; 3-yard goods? What is the proper number of ends? What is the correct reed?

Ideal.

Questions For Weavers.

I would like to have some of the contributors to the practical discussion department of your magazine advise through it's columns, which is the correct method to calculate the length of warp for a given length of cloth using the following cloth for an illustration.

37"—48x48—4yds. per cut.
Is 63 yds. the length of cloth, considered as 100 per cent in making the calculation, or if you add 8 per cent for contraction would it be considered 9 per cent? If 63 yds. is considered 100 per cent and you add 8 per cent you would add 5.04 yds, or make the warp 68 yds. long, but if 63 yds. is considered 92 per cent you would add 6.84 yds. or make the warp 70 yds. long.

H. R. D.

Mill Sanitation.

Editor:

In a recent issue of the "Southern Textile Bulletin" appeared a most excellent article entitled, "The Health of the Employee," by one competent to judge of such matters. It is in my heart to cry out to all those familiar with mill conditions, to take this matter seriously, to heart; and having it there, ponder it well.

Possibly there are those, few in number I trust, who care not at all. A mill overseer recently told me that he saw no special reason for watching the health of his employees, because he found that the "puny" ones worked as well, if not better, as those considered in good health. To him and those equally ignorant of the laws of hygiene I can but state "they know not what they do."

The longer I work in this field—the field of welfare work and mill inspection—the more deeply I see the need of securing the help of the mill overseers and, if needs be, the educating of them along hygienic lines. It is not at all likely that men who disregard spitting on floors,—in fact welcome the fact that much spittum is carried away on the soles of feet (bare feet and stocking feet for the most part) where happily the spit is deposited in the middle of the floor; it is not at all likely, I say, that such men will look very deeply into the case of a coughing child or a pus-discharging ear. That side by side with the possible spit, pus and cough will come down an infected throat, means nothing to them; the reason for this throat would be given, "caught cold", should one enquire into its origin.

In our mill all is being done that can be done, to provide proper sanitation and to protect our people,—not only in the mill itself but in the village and the homes. No employer here, has shirked his duty and all properly appreciate the preventive measures which control disease. But to us who look into dark corners and keep ever a watchful eye—"hunting trouble" it may be called—to us belongs the burden and heat of the day.

Mill sanitation,—the proper closets, drinking fountains, sputum boxes, clean floors and ventilation—all these may be present to start with; but the keeping of things clean still remains an ever-present

care. If the overseer is not trained in such matters, verily hope is lost; and even with his aid it is an uphill business.

At this mill we have formed an overseer's Club; in it we discuss the hygiene of our mill; we have written to overseers of other mills to ask the methods they employ to keep floor conditions good; we read, with and talk about these matters, and it may be some day we shall arrive.

Meantime I feel that more money should be put out by the average mill owner to keep things clean,—more scrubbing done, a daily scrub where now it is a weekly; and a weekly scrub where now it is monthly. All of which takes money and the mill president must be shown the reason for it all,—the reason is, "The Health of the Employee"—and the wise man will see that his extra scrubbing is not in vain.

Marion Walker,

Resident Nurse to Erlanger Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.

Cotton Manufacturing Suspended in Switzerland.

Mr. John Syz, vice-president of the International Cotton Committee and member of Switzerland on the International Committee, has addressed a letter dated September 25, to Sir C. W. Macara, Bart., president of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. In course of the letter the writer states that a few spinning mills had to close with the declaration of war, as the managers and head men were called away by military duties. The whole Swiss Army, 250,000 men, was mobilized at once to guard the frontier, and was under arms on August 3-4 fully equipped and ready to march.

In the weaving sheds where work was stopped it has not been resumed, and there is quite a number of

sheds closed partly because the export industry in fine goods has come to a standstill. Half-time has been worked everywhere, and the reduction varies between 25 to 50 per cent in the spinning mills and is mostly 50 per cent in the weaving department. The question of how to get the new supplies of Egyptian and American cotton is now the order of the day. The government has forbidden the export of cotton, so that Germany and Austria cannot get it by way of Switzerland.

Switzerland is an importer of considerable quantities of English yarns, and just now none is coming in, as the German ports are closed and the English shippers seem to be afraid to ship by way of Rotterdam. It would be in the interest of the English export trade to organize a regular service with the Continent, and perhaps the government could be interested in it. After having lost such a big trade with the war-stricken countries, it seems to be of increased value to keep up the trade with the neutral states, even if it were only to provide work for the people in the cotton industry.—Cotton Factory Times of Manchester, Eng.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.

E. H. Clippard.....Superintendent
J. C. Clippard.....Carder
M. Sanders.....Spinner
J. L. Bishop.....Weaver
A. L. Cannon.....Cloth Room
J. C. Hewett.....Master Mechanic

D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

S. B. Shipp.....Superintendent
H. S. Fowler.....Carder
J. C. Lemaster.....Spinner
W. L. Hames.....Weaver
C. A. Revis.....Cloth Room
A. W. Gault.....Outside
H. T. Varner.....Master Mechanic

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles
(Give exact number).

Number of looms
(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

The Southern Textile Association Program.

Two weeks ago we made, in good faith, a suggestion to the Program Committee of the Southern Textile Association, to the effect that the program would be more interesting if some superintendents and overseers were secured to read papers on practical subjects.

This suggestion seemed to have aroused the ire of the chairman of the Program Committee and to have given him the excuse for making an attack upon us in an "open letter."

It is not our desire to engage in any controversy and we would not reply to this attack but for the inaccurate statements contained therein.

He states that since the last meeting of the Southern Textile Association we have made repeated attacks upon the Association and its officers.

As a matter of fact we have never made any attack upon the Association or any of its officers and it happens that during the period mentioned by him, we had no occasion to write anything about the Southern Textile Association and

not one single item relative to the Association appeared in our columns, except the announcement of the Committee appointments and we made no comment relative to that.

The editor of this journal was one of the organizers of the Southern Textile Association and we have always given it our support and expect to continue to do so.

Alonso Her as chairman of the Arrangement Committee of the Birmingham meeting, did his work well and the arrangements and the entertainment provided are as much as could be asked.

All that the chairman of the Program Committee had to do was to secure suitable men to address the meeting on interesting subjects, but he "laid down" on the job and now tries to divert attention from his failure by making an attack on us.

In regard to his attack all we have to say is "Ich ka Bibble" but at the same time we still insist that some superintendents or overseers or master mechanics should be added to the program, for the Southern Textile Association was intended to be an organization of such men and they should not be ignored.

The Bottom Has Been Reached.

While things have not been well for some in the cotton manufacturing business and still look bad to some there is every reason to believe the worst has been passed and that better times are ahead.

The countries at war have the following amount of spindles:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| England | 55,600,000 |
| Germany | 11,200,000 |
| Russian | 9,300,000 |
| France | 7,400,000 |
| Austria | 4,900,000 |

Total

88,400,000
With 88,000,000 of the 143,000,000 spindles in the world idle or in partial operation, while the inhabitants of the earth are wearing out their clothes, there must come a time when the demand for goods will exceed the supply.

Today the world is wearing its old shirt and using its stock of goods but tomorrow the shirt will be worn out and the stock of goods must be replenished and our mills must supply the demand.

Every day we hear of mills that have sold out their stocks, often, we regret to say, at very low prices, and many are now supplied with comfortable orders in advance.

The following extracts gathered from the press give an idea of the trend of affairs:

"If there is a mill, large or small, that is equipped to produce army blankets, that is not well supplied with orders; we should be pleased to hear from them as we have been asked to get in touch with mills that can take orders for rush business on blankets."—Fiber & Fabric.

"Evidence of better business in all textile lines is furnished by the increased operation of machinery and the growing demand for help. The wheels are beginning to turn in a normal way and the serious problem is enough skilled help to permit of capacity production."—Fiber & Fabric.

"At least twenty-five knitting mills in this country are at the present time engaged on export orders either for army or regular trade use in underwear, sweater coats and hosiery."—Journal of Commerce.

"It was stated in the markets on Saturday that some large users of cotton goods who buy specialties for rubberizing and for many miscellaneous purposes, have been quietly placing contracts to run through next year, on a basis of 7c. cotton."—Journal of Commerce.

"Outward manifests covering recent sailings show quantities of dry goods going to European countries at war, such as France and England. The steamer Rochambeau, for example, had hosiery for Havre valued at \$4,263 and general dry goods amounting to close to \$200,000 in value."—Journal of Commerce.

"Offers to place forward contracts on heavy cotton goods, carrying deliveries running through the first six months of next year, are being turned down by mills and selling agents in New York market."—New York Commercial.

"Merchants who have been looking over stocks in their own, and other establishments during the past few weeks, comment on the fact that the market is in as clean

a condition as they have ever seen it. Business conditions up to the end of last year, and during the current year, did not warrant heavy purchases, and the tight check merchandise managers have kept on buyers in retail houses, has gone a long way toward keeping stocks in excellent shape throughout the country."—N. Y. Commercial.

"A. S. Haight & Co. confirmed yesterday the rumor that has been around the market for several days to the effect that they have received advices from Sherman P. Haight, in London, that he has been offered a contract for over a million dollars on wool underwear and sweaters. They have accepted for the Durham Hosiery Co., the Lackawanna Mills and the Superior Manufacturing Company contracts that amount to about \$800,000 to be made before the 15th of March."—Journal of Commerce.

Our Merchant Marine.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been recently sent by a prominent cotton manufacturer to the members of one of the cotton manufacturers' associations.

Dear Sir:

A question of vital importance to the country in general and to textile manufacturers in particular, is the measure now before Congress to authorize the purchase of merchant ships.

From reports sent out from Washington a great many Southern Congressmen are opposing this measure and it would appear to be a wise course if all cotton manufacturers would write their Congressmen asking for their support of this measure.

No doubt they have not been informed correctly as to the benefit accruing to all lines of business through the speedy building up of a Merchant Marine to handle the large volume of business which would be exported if we had the ships.

This question has been very forcibly brought home to us by reason of orders which we have had held up on account of shipping facilities.

It is a sad fact that those whom we choose to represent us in Washington too often overlook the welfare of their constituents in trying to further their own political ends, and the sooner we make them realize that they are sent there to serve us and further our business ends the better off we will be.

I think this should be brought to the attention of every cotton manufacturer in the country and that he in turn call upon his representative to vote and act upon this measure in line with the President's wishes.

Very truly yours,

There is little that we can add to the arguments contained in this letter, for all manufacturers recognize the need of a merchant marine, which will enable us to send our goods to the markets of the world without having to depend upon the ships of other nations.

The recent session of Congress has taken some steps along this line and we believe that the next session will give this problem serious consideration.

PERSONAL NEWS

A. T. Shearin has arrived at Darlington, S. C., to take charge of the mill Y. M. C. A.

J. J. Brown is now overseer of cloth room at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. H. Huffsticler has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

C. B. Thomas has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Pacolet Mill No. 5, Trough, S. C.

Carl N. Dickerson, formerly of South Boston, Va., is now filling a position at Roxboro, N. C.

J. S. Thomas has resigned as superintendent of the Pacolet Mills, at Trough, S. C.

Tom Loftin has resigned as section hand in carding at the Laurel (Miss.) Mills.

J. B. Reid has resigned as assistant superintendent of the McAden Mills No. 2, McAdenville, N. C.

John Mayberry, of Pawtucket, R. I., is now fixing looms at the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. M. Whitehead has resigned as superintendent of the Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramsaur, N. C.

W. I. Wellman, treasurer of the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Co., was in New York on business last week.

W. Stackhouse, president of the Marion (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has been recently in the New York and Philadelphia.

R. B. Mullen of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.

G. M. Brewer has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., and returned to Fitzgerald, Ga.

T. J. Seveath has resigned his position in the cloth room of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., to accept one with a mill at Raleigh, N. C.

S. R. Shepard has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mill.

J. E. Dunson, president of the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., was in the New York market last week.

E. W. Edwards of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.

D. E. C. Clough is assisting in the starting up of the Royall Bag Mills at Charleston, S. C., which has been idle for some time.

George W. Chapman has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and is now fixing looms at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. A. Hope of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

W. F. Stone has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of rope department at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

Karl Becknell, southern representative of the Farbwerke-Hoescht Co., who recently underwent a serious operation, is still confined to the Mercy General Hospital at Charlotte, but is improving rapidly.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

R. O. Roberts has resigned as loom fixer at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., to enter the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

J. R. Turner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills to accept a position with the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Joe Greek has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., and moved to Fitzgerald, Ga., to engage in the mercantile business.

E. L. Goble has resigned his position with the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala., to become overseer of spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

W. P. Tallent has resigned as overseer of carding at the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., to become night superintendent of the Prendergast Cotton Mill, Prendergast, Tenn.

Eugene Herring has accepted the position of overseer of No. 1 weave room at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

G. M. Vann of Florence, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

E. J. Stead has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.

J. H. Huff has accepted a position with the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., as overseer of part of the spinning, spooling and warping.

W. D. Lawson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Hardeman, overseer of weaving at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mill, had a free trip to the Philadelphia-Boston games as a result of winning a newspaper contest.

B. F. Houston of Charlotte, N. C., is acting as temporary superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills during a two weeks absence of B. L. Ledwell.

Jas. Oates has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills, to accept the position of carder and spinner at the New Bettie Francis Mill, Alexander City, Ala.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

**Fort Valley Cotton Mill,
Fort Valley, Ga.**

L. A. Abercrombie.....Superintendent
J. D. Harrison.....Carder
Will Bray.....Spinner
S. C. Lindsey.....Master Mechanic



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
313-315 VINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office
2 RECTOR ST.

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is **ALL SIZING** and absolutely no water used in its manufacture

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kannapolis, S. C.—The new Patterson Mill is almost ready to start up and will be placed in operation at an early date.

Belmont, N. C.—S. E. Cornwell of Gastonia, N. C., has taken the contract for the painting of the National Yarn Mill building.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Dresden Cotton Mills have purchased from the Mason Machine Works and installed four additional spinning frames.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Manufacturing Co. will build an addition to the card room of Cannon Mill No. 1. The addition will be 30x100 feet, and work will begin at once.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Jennings Mills has added 2,800 spindles, completely filling their building and giving them a total of 14,936 spindles, all of which were furnished by the Mason Machine Works.

Elberton, Ga.—The overhauling and repair work on the Elberton Mfg. Co. has been about completed and the plant will begin operation in about 10 days with T. J. McNeely as superintendent.

West Point, Ga.—The Lanett Cotton Mills will invest about \$50,000 for the new machinery they were recently mentioned as buying. This equipment includes carding, drawing and roving machinery. The product of the mill is duck.

Texas City, Texas.—The Texas City Cotton Manufacturing Co., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$500,000, by E. A. Bynum, A. B. Slack, and J. M. Head. They are planning to build a cotton mill here.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Loom, Reed and Harness company has been chartered, with a capital of \$7,000. The officers are J. F. Richardson, president and treasurer, and G. W. Duncan, vice president and secretary.

Birmingham, Ala.—Donald Comer, secretary of the Avondale Cotton Mills, states that his company and other southern cotton manufacturers have furnished samples to export agents who are now touring South America for orders for cloth formerly shipped from Europe.

Mr. Comer says practically all of his customers have agreed that his mill may pack their goods in cotton cloth instead of burlap or other materials. He estimates that the changes made in goods shipped by the mills of his company will amount to over 5,000 yards of cloth per week. The company guarantees against damages to goods shipped in "4.25 sheeting."

Lumberton, N. C.—The Lumberton Cotton Mills has completed the installation of 3,800 additional spindles from the Mason Machine Works, bringing their equipment up to 22,000 spindles.

Austin, Tex.—It is proposed to erect more than a dozen new cotton mills in Texas in the immediate future. Plans to that end are being discussed in Austin, Dallas, Gonzales, San Antonio, Terrell, Irving, Waco, Gainesville, Denison, Houston and a number of other communities.

There are now 16 cotton mills in the State with a total of 129,400 spindles and 3,070 looms, and employing \$2,468,000 of capital.

The promoters of the more-cotton-mills plan believe that the time is ripe for reaching out for the South American and Oriental trade in finished mill products, now that the Panama Canal is open.

Columbus, Ga.—A prominent business man and one who keeps in touch with the manufacturing interests of the city, is the authority for the statement that one of the hosiery mills of Columbus has closed an order to send a large shipment of socks to England for the use of the English army in the present strife in Europe.

The statement regarding the large order was that it would amount to about 50,000 pairs of socks of a heavy material, and that the order was for immediate shipment. It was also stated that another large order was being prepared and would be filled within a short time.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills at this place, that two weeks ago, curtailed to 40 hours operation per week, has notified its employees that beginning this week the mills would run 50 hours per week—ten hours per day, closing down Friday night for the week.

This news was received with much satisfaction, and it is hoped that the management of this large concern will see its way clear to resume its usual 60 hours operation per week in the near future.

Calhoun Falls, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Calhoun Falls Mills was held in the office of the mills last week. The reports of President J. P. Gossett was satisfactory, showing that the affairs of the company are in excellent shape. The board of directors elected to serve the ensuing year is composed of G. M. Martin of Whitinsville, Mass.; Geo. M. Draper of New York; William Whitman of New York; W. F. Cox and C. S. Sullivan of Anderson; Jas. P. Gossett of Williamston and E. M. Lander of Calhoun Falls. The directors met and re-elected officers for another year. They are: Jas. P. Gossett, president and treasurer and E. M. Lander, secretary.

Rome, Ga.—The Anchor Duck Cotton Mills, which has for the past few months been running on slightly short time, is now operating the full 60 hours per week, allowed by the state law, and has about 90 per cent of the machinery running.

The management states that the increase to the full running time was justified by recent orders for its products. The Floyd Cotton Mills, one of the oldest mills in Georgia, is also on full 60 hours per week, and has good orders to fill.

Greenwood, S. C.—Very satisfactory reports of both Grendel mills and Greenwood Cotton Mills were submitted to the stockholders of these mills at the annual meetings. The stockholders of Greenwood mills elected the same board of directors to serve for another year, as follows: J. K. Durst, Dr. W. B. Millwee, A. F. McKissick, J. P. Abney, John B. Sloan, J. A. Smyth, W. O. Self, Jas. C. Self and S. P. Mathews. The directors re-elected the officers as follows: President and treasurer, Jas. C. Self; vice president, A. F. McKissick; secretary, George E. Watson.

The stockholders of Grendel Mills re-elected the board of directors as follows: A. F. McKissick, S. Baldwin, E. A. Smyth, J. A. Smyth, John B. Adger, F. J. Pelzer, John A. Hudgens, J. S. Klugh and Jas. C. Self. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President and treasurer, A. F. McKissick; vice president, Capt. E. A. Smyth; secretary, J. E. Burnside.

Bessemer City, N. C.—Robert Gambrill of Wilmington, Delaware, representative of the Melville, Gambrill Company, who recently purchased the old Harborborough Mill, arrived in Bessemer City Tuesday for the purpose of putting the mill in running shape, preparatory to starting at the earliest possible time. Mr. Gambrill immediately set to work, getting up a force of hands. Tuesday morning work began in earnest at the plant. The first thing done was the tearing down of the large water tank. This will be replaced with a new one.

Mr. Gambrill says that new roofs will be put on all buildings and that new machinery will take the place of all the spinning frames, slubbers, intermediates and speeders, and that seven new cards will be added. Orders have been placed for all the new machinery and same is being gotten ready for shipment. New floors will be laid throughout on the ground floor and repairs, where ever needed, will be made on the second floor. The walls and ceilings of the different rooms will either be painted or whitewashed.

The Harborborough Mill has been standing for about sixteen months and as a result several people moved away from the city.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Mills Co., manufacturers of duck cloth and rope, have partially resumed operations in the manufacture of rope, it was announced Monday. Officials of the mill regarded this step as another indication of the gradual readjustment of business and manufacturing conditions throughout the South.

Financial condition of the mill forced complete suspension of work July 18, last, and since that time the mill has been idle. Reorganization of the company has been practically completed, it was announced, and the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., first mortgage holders, have assumed control.

With completion of the reorganization, the mill will at an early date begin full-time operation, it was stated, and employment will be given 1,000 operatives.

Negotiations are in progress, officials of the mill at Columbia understand, intended to secure a contract with some foreign government for the total output of the mill. No definite advices regarding this have been received at Columbia. The mills manufactured a large quantity of duck cloth for the United States government last spring, the entire output for three months being sold to the war department.

Anderson, S. C.—"We are running on full time and on several nights of the week we are running until 9 o'clock in order to fill our orders. We would run night and day if we had the help needed. We haven't got the homes to accommodate that much help," declared Mr. Robert E. Ligon, manager of the Equinox Mill.

"The owners in Boston state that they could sell the output of the Equinox five times over—the demand is so great for duck," continued Mr. Ligon.

"On account of the war the demand for all kinds of duck is brisk. There is a mill in LaGrange, Ga., which manufactures shoe duck. That mill is getting all the business it can attend to. A three years' supply has been bought up. The European countries are using all kinds of duck in manufacturing tents, leggings, uniforms, etc.," said Mr. Ligon.

"Practically all of the output of the Equinox Mill has been shipped to Boston and New York for export to England. Our orders have been English orders. We shipped some stuff to points in Canada, which is the same thing as to England," said Mr. Ligon. "In addition to this we have shipped some to the navy of the United States. The best part of the whole proposition is that the demand for our goods is so large that the countries are glad to get the goods at almost any price."

"We would gladly run night and day if we could. We only wish that all of our machinery was in running order. We are still installing machinery, and I can't tell how long

it will be before all of it is running. "I suppose we received two or three telegrams every day about placing orders for our goods. We just naturally can't supply the demand. That is all there is to it."

Dallas, Tex.—P. L. Willis of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, is quoted as saying that negotiations are being carried on between the association and Charles W. Paget, of Belgium, now of New York, who represents cotton mill men who have been driven out of Belgium by the Germans and who are looking for a chance to build and operate cotton mills in the United States, provided they can obtain the right location for the business.

Mr. Paget is said to be planning to come to Dallas to look over the territory and investigate the cotton situation from the standpoint of supply.

Mr. Willis is confident that the opportunities here will appear so alluring that there will be little question but that the Belgian concern will locate in Dallas.

In addition to this, Mr. Willis is authority for the statement that as soon as the establishment of a cotton mill here has passed beyond the contemplative stage, and actual steps are taken to launch the business, J. C. Preddy, of Phelps, Tex., has promised to invest between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in the project.

Also, a banker of Seguin, Tex., whose name is withheld for the present, it is stated, has assured the men behind the project that he stands ready to contribute a substantial amount to aid in making the venture a success beyond question.

Several sites are available and Mr. Willis is quoted that very soon there will be definite and decided steps taken, practically assuring the location of the cotton mill industry in Dallas on a larger scale than has heretofore been attempted.

Ginners Report.

Washington, D. C.—The third cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued Oct. 23, announced that 7,610,682 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to October 18. This compared with 6,978,518 bales, or 49.9 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to October 18, last year, 6,874,206 bales or 51.0 per cent in 1911. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to October 18 in the past seven years was 6,182,481 bales of 48.8 per cent of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 15,239 bales, compared with 49,030 last year, 41,745 in 1912 and 53,858 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbered 30,070 bales, compared with



Six Looms per Operative— Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

31,139 bales to October 18 last year, 15,960 bales in 1912 and 40,303 bales in 1911.

Trucks Fall on Man Breaking His Leg.

Edward Langley, an employe of the cloth room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., had the misfortune to get his right leg broken Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

Langley was engaged in trucking some heavy bales of cloth, when the hook he was handling slipped from a bale and allowed him to lose his balance and fall to the floor. The heavy trucks fell on top of him and broke his leg, both bones being broken between the knee and ankle.

Rome Union Textile Workers of America Formally Disband.

The Rome (Ga.) union of the Textile Workers of America has disbanded, and on Saturday returned its charter to the national organization.

The union was organized among the operatives of the Anchor Duck Mills, on February 25. Shortly afterwards a strike was declared, which was participated in by members of the union. The mill continued to operate, using part of its machinery, and the strike was attended by no disorder or violence.

As time went on the operatives gradually returned to work and the membership of the union dwindled until only a few were left. Finally those remaining decided Saturday to surrender their charter, and thereby formally disband the union.

Cotton Goods Exhibit at Albany, Ga. Georgia.

There will be numerous cotton exhibits shown at the miniature cotton exposition in Albany, Ga., this week, which will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, president of the federated clubs, is one of the pioneer women of the South to advocate the wearing of cotton dresses as one of the most potent solutions of the question of creating a demand for the staple, and in this she has had the support by procuring exhibits from every cotton mill in and around Augusta, showing the various kinds of material manufactured from cotton, and the delegates to the convention will confine their wardrobe to made-in-Augusta cotton dresses.

Mr. T. I. Hickman, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has been invited to address the convention on the subject of using cotton materials in every way possible, to solve the cotton situation, and it is his intention to leave Wednesday morning for Albany, his address being set for Wednesday night.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Business in the staple cotton goods market last week was quiet and steady. There seems a lessened tendency to speculate. Buyers showed more disposition last week to cover their requirements for part of next year, being attracted by the low prices. There is business going on all the time and some houses have sold more this month than for the last three. Prices and sales continue irregular, but the total showing has not been bad. In the colored goods division of the market, mills are finding it hard to quote future prices. They do not care to sell ahead except when the orders are taken subject to their ability to obtain dyes. The prices on dyestuffs and chemicals have advanced so much that the advantage of cheap cotton is practically offset.

The gray goods market steadied somewhat at the end of the week and the demand for goods was more active. There were some large sales of 38 1-2 in., 64x60s at 3 5-8 cents. The belief is spreading that prices have reached rock bottom. Many houses have withdrawn their lines from the market and are awaiting developments. The improved tone in gray goods was due to the improvement in demands and that many houses refused to sell goods.

It is generally agreed on the market here that if mills were able to hedge on cotton purchases that the sales of cotton goods would be much heavier. Another obstacle in the way is the inability to secure money for cotton purchases. Some New England mills were this week offered cotton at 7 cents, though there was on general offering at this price. Limited amounts were bought by some mills, but of course mills have not yet begun to offer cloths made from cheap cotton.

Printing and finishing companies, who a short while back had plenty of business, now have a slack business. Neither converters or finishers care to place finishing orders for late work, under the existing conditions.

There was no improvement in the trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week. As has been the case for the last few months, spot and quick deliveries made up the most of the sales. Prices showed a further falling off. The total sales for the week were estimated at about 60,000 pieces. Neither buyers or printers showed much interest last week. Buyers took only enough goods for their immediate needs and even these were bought at concessions. Mills shaded prices last week more than they have at any other time since the present depression began. These reductions amounted to a quarter of a cent in some cases.

Prices on cotton goods in New York last week were quoted as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std. 3 —
28-inch, 64x60s 2 7-8 —
4-yard, 80x80s 5 3-8 5 1-2

Gray goods, 39-inch
68x72 4 3-8 4 1-2
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s 3 7-8 —
Brown drills, std 7 3-4 —
Sheetings, So., std 7 1-4 7 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s 6 1-4 —
4-yard, 56x60s 4 3-4 5
4-yard, 48x48s 5 1-4 —
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s 4 5-8 —
5-yard, 48x52s 4 3-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce 13 1-2 17
Stark, 8 1-2-oz., duck 14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck 16 1-2 —
Ticking, 8-ounce 13 —
Standard, fancy print 5 1-4 —
Standard, gingham 6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham 9 9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics 3 3-4 4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

In sight for week, 489,000; same seven days last year, 733,000; same seven days year before, 652,000; for the month, 1,311,000; same date last year, 2,106,000; same date year before, 2,081,000; for season, 2,103,000; same date last year 4,173,000; same date year before, 3,966,000.

Port receipts for season, 1,063,000; same date last year, 3,092,000; same date year before last, 2,908,000.

Overland to mills and Canada for season 83,000; same date last year 137,000; same date year before, 106,000.

Southern mill takings for season, 414,000; same date last year 607,000; same date year before 617,000.

Interior stocks in excess of August 1st, 544,000; last year, 3336,000; year before, 335,000.

Foreign exports for week, 82,000; same seven days last year, 346,000; for season, 397,000; same date last year, 2,080,000.

Northern spinners' taking and Canada for week, 85,000; same seven days last year, 113,000; for season, 342,000; to same date last year 556,000.

New Bedford Mills Running.

A review of the local mill situation says: "That New Bedford cloth mills are running more looms and consequently turning out more today than ever before in the history of the city would be denied, on first impulse, by a large proportion of those who are more or less in touch with industrial conditions in this week by one who knows the situation here well, and its truth is demonstrated by a little analysis and review of conditions in this city during the past few years.—Daily Trade Record.

Knows Him.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)
"Does your wife ever doubt what you say when you get home late?" asked the Wise Guy.
"Never," replied the Grouch. "She knows I am lying."



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning
and Twisting

TRAVELERS

Of Every
Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
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GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

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RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

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The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in both divisions of the yarn market continued dull last week and very little buying was done by manufacturers. There was only an occasional sale of from 25,000 to 75,000 pounds.

Manufacturers of both carded and combed hosiery are said to need business. Hosiery mills in this section are reported as running part time. A manufacturer stated that he could not see what was causing the lack of business, as there is no large stock of goods on hand, he stated, and people are not going to quit wearing hosiery. The tightness of money is thought by some to be the only cause for the depression, while others think that distributors are holding back with the hope of foreign prices even lower.

Prices last week were lower on carded yarns than they have been in years, but the demand for yarns was weak. Spinners are said to need business, and prices are weak, with a tendency to go lower. Some Southern spinners who are said to have a considerable quantity of yarn on hand were reported as offering staple numbers on the basis of 14 1-2 cents for 10s, quick delivery. Last week there were some inquiries for carded yarns on cones for delivery in April and later, but spinners did not wish to contract that far ahead.

Combed yarns were dull during last week. Underwear manufacturers and hosiery manufacturers bought only a few lots of small quantities for prompt deliveries. Prices have gone to a lower level. Southern frame spun single combed peeler in cones was quoted in this market as low as 19 cents for 10s and knitters would not take much at that price. Fine two-ply yarns are very dull. A sale of 36-2 combed peeler on cones was made at 31 1-2 cents. 40-2 sold at 33 to 34 cents. 60-2 for 43 and 44 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| 4s to 8s | 13 1-2 |
| 10s | 13 1-2-14 |
| 12s | 14 |
| 14s | 14 1-2 |
| 16s | 15 |
| 20s | 15 |
| 24s | 16 -16 1-2 |
| 26s | 16 1-2-17 |
| 30s | 18 -18 1-2 |

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 18 1-2 |
| 10s | 14 |
| 12s | 14 1-2 |
| 14s | 14 1-2 |
| 16s | 14 -14 1-2 |
| 20s | 15 -15 1-2 |
| 24s | 16 |
| 26s | 17 |
| 30s | 18 |
| 40s | 23 -25 |
| 50s | 29 |
| 60s | 35 -36 |

Southern Single Warps.

| | |
|----|--------|
| 8s | 13 1-2 |
|----|--------|

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 10s | 13 3-4-14 |
| 12s | 14 1-2 |
| 14s | 14 1-2-15 |
| 16s | 15 |
| 20s | 15 |
| 24s | 16 |
| 26s | 16 1-2 |
| 30s | 18 -18 1-2 |
| 40s | 18 -18 1-2 |
| 40s | 24 1-2 |
| 50s | 29 1-2 |

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 14 |
| 10s | 14 1-2 |
| 12s | 15 |
| 14s | 15 -15 1-2 |
| 16s | 15 1-2 |
| 20s | 15 1-2 |
| 24s | 16 1-2 |
| 26s | 17 |
| 30s | 17 1-2-18 |
| 40s | 23 -25 |
| 50s | 29 1-2 |

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 14 |
| 10s | 14 1-2-15 |
| 12s | 15 -15 1-2 |
| 14s | 15 1-2-16 |
| 16s | 16 -16 1-2 |
| 18s | 16 1-2-17 |
| 20s | 17 -17 1-2 |
| 22s | 17 1-2-18 |
| 24s | 18 |
| 26s | 18 1-2 |
| 30s | 19 -19 1-2 |

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 9-4 slack | 15 1-2 |
| 8-4 slack | 14 1-2-15 |
| 8-3-4 hard twist | 13 1-2-14 |

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 22s | 18 |
| 24s | 18 1-2 |
| 26s | 19 |
| 30s | 20 -20 1-2 |
| 36s | 21 1-2-22 |
| 40s | 24 -25 |
| 50s | 29 -30 |
| 60s | 37 -38 |

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 20s | 25 -25 1-2 |
| 24s | 25 -25 1-2 |
| 24s | 26 -26 1-2 |
| 30s | 28 1-2-29 |
| 40s | 34 -35 |
| 50s | 37 -38 |
| 60s | 46 -47 |
| 70s | 55 -57 |
| 80s | 63 -66 |

Cummings and Weisner were business rivals. One day at the club they fell to talking. "Do you carry any life insurance," inquired Cummings. "Yes," was the answer. "I have \$10,000." "Made payable to your wife?" asked Cummings. "Yes," said Weisner. "Well," asked Cummings, "what kinds of an excuse do you pull off to your wife for living?"—New York Times.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| Abbeville, com | 85 | ... |
| Aragon | 49 | ... |
| American Spinning, com | 150 | ... |
| Alpine, pfd | 100 | ... |
| Alta Vista | 86 | ... |
| Armstrong | 100 | ... |
| Arcadia, S. C., pfd | 94 | ... |
| Arlington | 136 | ... |
| Brown, com | 120 | ... |
| Brown, pfd | 100 | ... |
| Cannon | 125 | ... |
| Cabarrus | 120 | ... |
| Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd | 100 | ... |
| Chronicle | 160 | ... |
| Cliffside | 190 | 195 |
| Columbus Mfg. | 85 | ... |
| Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C. | 60 | ... |
| Dakota | 125 | ... |
| Elba Mfg. Co., pfd | 100 | ... |
| Entwistle Mfg. Co. | 100 | 115 |
| Efrid, N. C. | 110 | ... |
| Erwin, com | 155 | ... |
| Erwin, pfd | 100 | ... |
| Easley | 175 | ... |
| Flint | 200 | ... |
| Florence | 125 | ... |
| Gaston Mfg. | 85 | ... |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co. | 57 | ... |
| Gibson | 100 | ... |
| Gibson pfd | 100 | ... |
| Glenwood | 96 | ... |
| Gray Mfg. Co. | 125 | ... |
| Henrietta | 117 | 125 |
| Highland Park | 200 | 203 |
| Highland Park, pfd | 102 | ... |
| Imperial | 136 | ... |
| Kesler | 161 | ... |
| Lancaster Mills, pfd | 95 | ... |
| Limestone | 150 | ... |
| Loray Mills pfd | 85 | ... |
| Loray, com | 10 | ... |
| Lowell | 200 | ... |
| Marion | 75 | ... |
| Marlboro Cotton Mill | 50 | ... |
| Majestic | 150 | ... |
| Modena | 105 | ... |
| Ozark | 110 | ... |
| Paola | 70 | ... |
| Pacolet, com | 100 | 103 |
| Pacolet, 1st pfd | 100 | 103 |
| Parker, common | 5 | 10 |
| Parker Mills, pfd | 30 | ... |
| Parker Mills, guaranteed | 87 1/2 | ... |
| Patterson | 129 | ... |
| Poe Mfg. Co. | 90 | 101 |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co. | 145 | ... |
| Salisbury | 150 | ... |
| Roberde | 160 | ... |
| Raleigh Cotton Mill | 85 | ... |
| Steele Cotton Mill | 106 | ... |
| Spartan Mill | 110 | ... |
| Vance Mills | 107 | ... |
| Victory Mfg. Co. | 66 | ... |
| Ware Shoals | 70 | 75 |
| Washington Mills | 10 | ... |
| Washington Mills, pfd | 100 | ... |
| Woodlawn | 121 | 125 |
| Woodside Mills Co., guar. | 100 | ... |
| Woodside, pfd | 80 | ... |
| Woodside, com | 37 1/2 | ... |
| Wiscasset | 125 | ... |
| Williamston, com | 100 | ... |
| Williamston, pfd | 90 | ... |
| Young-Hartsell | 90 | ... |

Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 3.)

heavily watered, besides being suitable for only low counts. Having established direct connections with India and having obtained lower freight rates, the Japanese soon turned to the better grade Indian fiber, and from 1896 on they have relied chiefly upon Indian instead of Chinese cotton. Only once since, in 1904, has China ever led in the imports, and that was due to the excessively high price of American cotton, with a sympathetic rise in Indian, during the time of the Sully operations. In 1910, when American cotton again rose beyond a figure at which it could be imported profitably, while the Chinese was reasonable in price, there was a large increase in the imports from China, but imports from India also increased. The purchases of both were larger than the actual requirements, and imports decreased the next year, while in 1912 the receipts of Chinese cotton were still smaller. Though the disturbed conditions in China following the change in government have had much to do with the smaller amount of Chinese cotton used, the Japanese mills are making yarns of better grade as well as the higher counts, and with the increased consumption in Chinese mills it is probable that the amount of Chinese cotton used in Japan will continue to decrease. Part of the Chinese cotton now imported is used for wadding and in home work outside the mills.

One factor that led the Japanese to curtail their use of Chinese cotton, aside from the fact that it is fit for only the lower grades of yarns, was the extent to which it was watered. By 1890 the mills had suffered so much by reason of the loss in weight and quality due to the practice of adding fictitious weight by pouring hot water over the cotton that the spinners' association appointed a special committee to seek a remedy for the trouble, but they obtained no satisfaction. The practice grew in spite of protests and reached a maximum in 1895, when it was found that the cotton had been heavily watered to compensate the Chinese shippers for the rise in price that had taken place after the Japanese had placed their contracts during July and August at low prices. Pressure was brought to bear on the taotai at Shanghai and he used his official efforts to stop the practice. Further, the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association took drastic steps to stop their losses. They decided that from August 1, 1896, they would buy from no dealer who had not been approved and accepted as an associate member of the association. Further, they established at the cotton ports testing houses and refused to buy any Chinese cotton until a certain percentage of each lot had been tested for moisture and either marked as passed or an appropriate allowance made for the excess moisture contained. As a result the practice of watering was lessened, but in the meantime the mills had found Indian cotton better suited to their general needs, and the use of Chinese cotton tended gradually to decline.

(Continued Next Week.)

Personal Items

W. E. Grady of Ozark, Ala., has accepted a position with the Keir Thread Mills, Fall River, Mass.

J. C. Holland has accepted position as section hand in No. 4 spinning room of the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

H. R. Holland has accepted position as section hand in No. 2 spinning room of the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

W. W. Harris has resigned his section at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., to take charge of spooler section in Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

D. R. Harriman, Sr., superintendent of the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala., has purchased the Judge Arnold property, corner 8th and Quintard streets, in that city and will move into his new home Nov. 1st.

H. M. Kirby, master mechanic of the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C., had the misfortune of having his wallet, containing \$42.15, taken from his pocket while standing in the depot, at Spartanburg, Saturday night.

Another Superintendent of Ten Years Ago.

In giving recently the list of superintendents of ten years ago we omitted W. P. Hamrick, who in 1904 was superintendent of the Richland and Capital City Mills, of Columbia, S. C., and is now superintendent of the big Olympia Mills of 100,320 spindles and has made good.

Hand Cut Off.

While at work in the Lumerton Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C., Willie Cribbs, a young white man, let his hand get caught in a carding machine and it was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated.

Mrs. E. H. Clippard Dead.

Mrs. E. H. Clippard, wife of the superintendent of the Whitney Mfg. Co., and mother of L. L. Clippard, superintendent of the Beaver Dam Mills, died last week at Whitney, S. C.

Mrs. Clippard was born at Edgefield, S. C., Dec. 1st, 1857, but had lived at Whitney for many years where she was very highly regarded for her high character and many estimable qualities.

Some Figures of What Cotton Sack Using Would Mean.

Sixty-four million dollars' worth of cotton a year would be used for sacks in the South alone if jute were abandoned in the manufacture of containers for corn, corn chop, ats, bran, mixed feed, alfalfa, meals and similar products. An estimate of 1,280,000 bales is made by J. R. Reid, vice president of the National Oats Co., in a letter to the New Orleans buy-a-bale committee. If the entire country substituted cotton sack-

ing, it is said that five or six million bales of cotton, about \$300,000,000 worth, would be added to the present 40 per cent crop consumption in the United States.

Large mills all over the country are following the lead of the American Sugar Refinery and other concerns operating in the South, and are now using cotton containers. There are now on exhibition at the New Orleans Cotton Exchange two cotton sacks such as will be used by the Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co., of St. Louis. This firm will need 1,500 bales of cotton annually for a daily supply of 1,000 coffee sacks.

Mr. Reid advises the local committee that the National Oats Co.'s Corno Mills will consume 3,200 bales

of cotton each year for their bags since they have abandoned the use of burlap. The American Hominy Co., of Indianapolis, writes that they will use hundreds of thousands of cotton sacks. In addition to abandoning jute this concern has authorized its agents to buy distressed cotton.—Daily Trade Record.

Cotton Ball in New York.

We received last week the following invitation to the cotton ball held in New York on Oct. 22nd.

The General Committee requests the honor of your presence at

The Cotton Ball to be held under the auspices of

**Diamond Roving Cans
Diamond Fibre Trucks
Diamond Doffing Boxes**



Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

OLD SHUTTLES MADE NEW

Why throw your old SHUTTLES away when you can save money by having them refilled at the

WESTMINSTER SHUTTLE WORKS

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

American Overhauling and Repair Company

(Formerly Skidmore & Jordan)

Box 815, ATLANTA, GA.

Overhauleders of COTTON MILL MACHINERY, etc.
Moving and erecting of old and new machinery a specialty.
Flyers balanced and repaired.
Spindles straightened and repointed.

ASK ABOUT US—WE CAN MAKE YOU MONEY.

OUR LARGEST ASSETS ARE PLEASED CUSTOMERS

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A

blender for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The New York Southern Society at the

Waldorf-Astoria, November 12, 1914. To augment a fund for the relief of southeasterners in need and to increase the use and popularity of cotton fabrics.

The committee hopes that all those who are in sympathy with the present need of the South will attend in person and induce their friends to come. The presence of young people is especially desired.

Cotton costumes are not obligatory but the committee earnestly hopes that all ladies attending the ball will wear cotton gowns and gloves, that cotton in every detail may be the dominant note of the evening. Gowns made in the fashion of the colonial period will be especially appropriate. Those who find it inconvenient to wear cotton frocks may purchase cotton dominoes in the ladies dressing room at one dollar each.

Cotton gloves for gentlemen will be appropriate and they are requested to wear buttonieres of cotton bolts which may be purchased at the entrance to the ball room.

Tickets at three dollars each, may be purchased upon application by mail or telephone to Mr. Stephen L. Snowden, secretary of the New York Southern Society, at 34 Pine Street, N. Y., (Telephone 5832 John).

A limited number of boxes are to be had and will be assigned to those who apply for them in the order in which the applications are received by the secretary of the society.

Boxes seating twelve are \$55, including admission.

Boxes seating ten are \$45, including admission.

Boxes seating eight are \$35, including admission.

Music will commence at half past nine o'clock. A special supper for which tickets may be purchased in the ball room at two dollars each, will be served at tables in the Hotel Restaurant at midnight.

Blank form is enclosed for the use of those who desire to receive tickets or boxes.

New York, October 22, 1914.

J. B. Cornelius Dead.

J. B. Cornelius, president and principal owner of the Cornelius Cotton Mills, Cornelius, N. C., died at his home in Davidson last Friday. Mr. Cornelius was 82 years of age and for a long time had been very prominent in the business life of his section. His estate is said to be very valuable.

Armstrong Cotton Mills,

Gastonia, N. C.

W. Forest Kincaid.....Superintendent
L. E. Kincaid.....Carder
G. R. Millen.....Spinner

Olympia Mills,

Columbia, S. C.

W. P. Hamrick.....Superintendent
L. W. Davis.....Carder
C. C. Briggman.....Spinner
E. E. Bishop.....Weaver
H. W. Meseley.....Cloth Room
T. G. Moore.....Master Mechanic

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Humidifier System For Sale.

American Moistening Co. humidifying system for sale from mill that is being dismantled. In good condition and always gave satisfaction. Now has 5 heads, but the 4x4 triplex power pump, tank fittings, etc., have capacity for 18,000 cubic feet which is sufficient for 15 or 16 heads. Can be purchased at very low price. Address "Humidifier," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth

room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insures better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed

30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reason prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 894.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 896.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

COMPETENT young superintendent 30 years of age, wants larger position. Am practical and capable giving you good service on either plain, fancy, or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good sized mill wanting a man. Address No. 901.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 902.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designer. Have had long experience on fancy weaves, turkish towels and also plain work. Strictly sober, good manager of help, can get results. Fine references. Address No. 903.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or second hand in large room. Prefer Draper job, but am also experienced on other makes. Address No. 904.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as superintendent. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in yarn mills and in plain weaving mills. Fully capable of managing a large mill. Address No. 906.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 907.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed, but want

larger job. Would not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Good references. Address No. 908.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustler and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 909.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 910.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 911.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle and size room. Address No. 912.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address No. 913.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience in mill repair work and am now employed. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 914.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 915.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 33 years experience in cotton manufacturing and have been superintendent for 10 years. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 916.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish to change on account of health of family. Long experience as mill master mechanic. Address No. 917.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married and strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 918.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Have had long experience and am now employed overhauling. Good references. Address No. 919.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 920.

A NO. 1 OVERSEER of carding wishes to make a change. 10 years experience as overseer in good mills; have made good

record with my employers. I deliver the goods at a reasonable cost, and not excuses. Have good letters of references to furnish any looking for a successful carder. Age 40. Have a family. Am sober and of good habits; have a fair textile education. Can change on reasonable notice. Address No. 921.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 922.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good references. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 924.

WANTED by Southern man, at present employed as superintendent, to correspond with a mill that wants a superintendent who can and will get results. Have held present position as superintendent for over nine years. 36 years old. Married. Guilt-edge references. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Address No. 926.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 927.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or carder. Am now employed as carder in large mill and can furnish present employers as reference. Have long experience. Address No. 928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.50. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but for satisfactory reasons prefer to change. Good reference. Address No. 930.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 931.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 932.

WANT position as overseer of dressing or slashing. 16 years experience in this department, during 11 years of which was overseer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 933.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and give satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 934.

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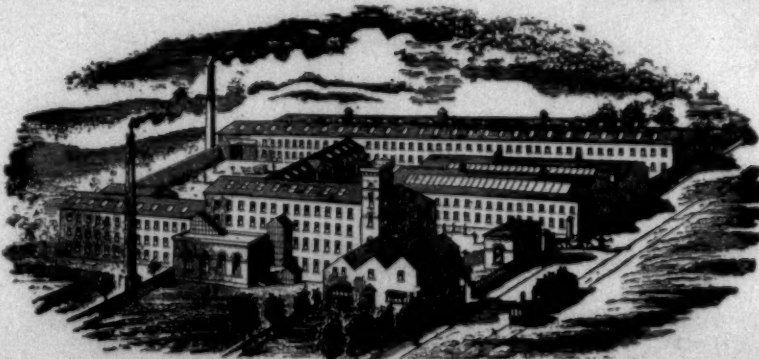
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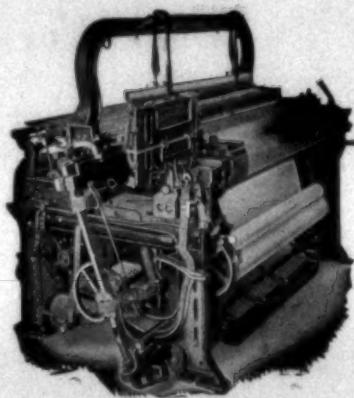
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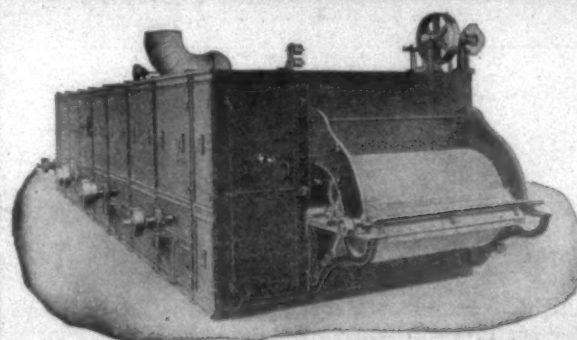
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